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AN UPDATED LOOK AT *GLIPIDIOMORPHA*
(COLEOPTERA, MORDELLIDAE) *

From some indian Mordellidae presented by S. Riese (Genova) a new species, in both sexes, of *Glipidiomorpha* Franciscolo, 1952 was sorted out; the genus is new to the indian subcontinent.

So far ten species were described from Africa, two from Madagascar, five from continental China and two from New Guinea.

The indian species fills a rather broad gap between the african and newguinean species; for the time being no species came out from the Sunda archipelago; this might depend upon insufficient collecting effort there, though out of the approximately 6,000 Mordellidae taken by Project Wallace 1985 at Sulawesi no *Glipidiomorpha* is extant.

The occasion is good for updating the key to world species of *Glipidiomorpha*; I include the redescription of two species from Madagascar which I left in the “*combinatio nova*” status (FRANCISCOLO 1965: 449 and 1994: 389).

***Glipidiomorpha riese* n.sp.**

One male holotype, one female allotype, label “South India, Yercaud, Sheveroy Hills, 4500 ft, V. 98, T.R.S. Nathan leg.” in the collections of MCSN Genova (ICZN’s recommendation n° 72-D).

The Sheveroy Hills (in some maps spelled “Shevaroy”) are located not far from Salem, city and district of Madras State, and belong in the Eastern Ghats ridge. Coffee is grown on said hills and the area is rather intensely cultivated (millets, rice, pulses, mangoes and oilseeds). No data available about the circumstances of collecting.

Dimensions (mm): male, head 1.45 x 1.95, pronotum 1.80 x 2.20, elytra 4.30 x 1.54, total length 7.55, pygidium 1.00 x 0.60; female, head 1.49 x 1.90, pronotum 1.71 x 2.10; elytra 4.75 x 1.95, total length 7.95, pygidium 0.80 x 0.50.

Habitus (male) fig. 1; except for dimensions, female’s habitus is practically identical.

Ground colour black; elytra chestnut with black humeral callus; labrum, maxillary and labial palpi yellow; antennae black with first two antennomeres yellow; profemora yellow, with distal end black in both sexes.

* 70th contribution to the knowledge of Mordellidae and Scraphiidae

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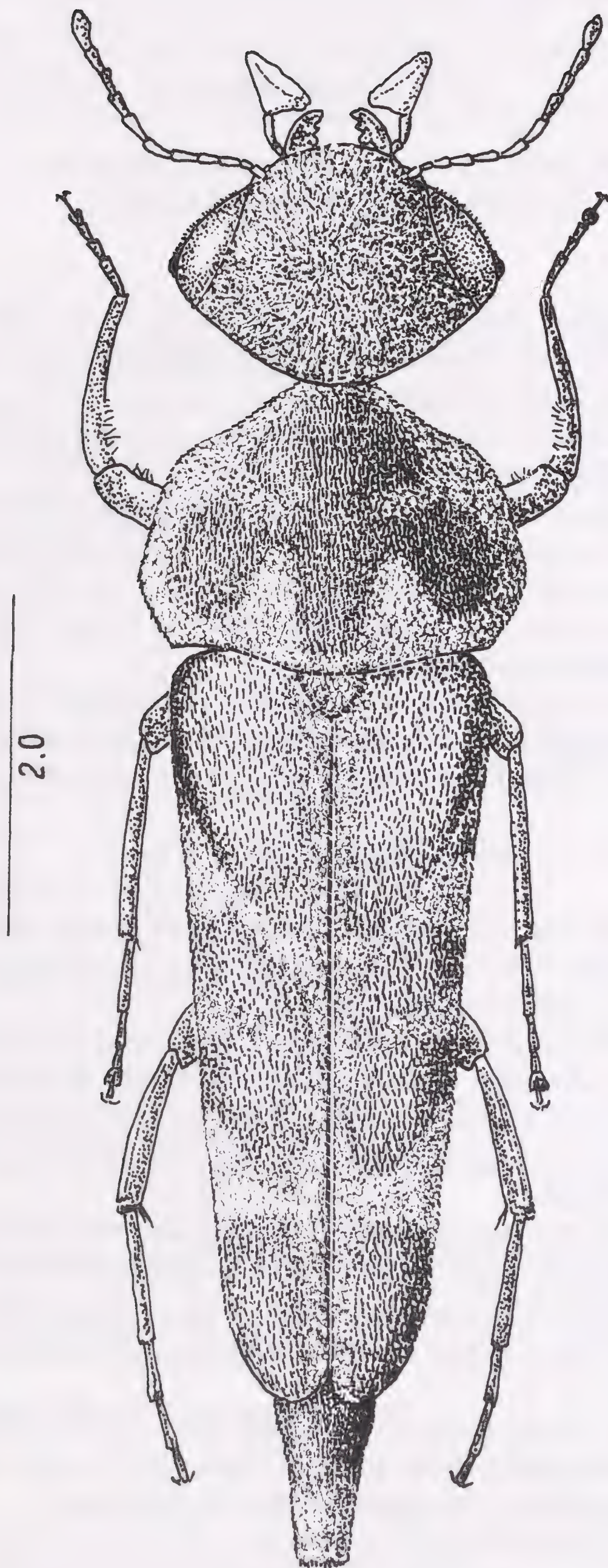


Fig. 1 - *Glipidiomorpha riesei* n.sp., male holotype. Habitus. Scale in mm.

Pubescence (fig. 1) arranged in a complicate pattern, golden on forehead and pronotum, silvery on pygidium's tip, legs, metasternum, upper side of metacoxae, pleural and sternal part of abdominal metameres 3-5 (morphological); golden on elytra arranged in a faint set of bands and oblique stripes; dense, silvery-white on scutellum.

Head broader than long (ratio 1.36), narrower than pronotum (ratio 0.88), moderately convex; occipital margin, from above, in a regular curve, from behind with a narrow and shallow median concavity; temporal fringe absent; temporal edge quite marked and protruding; sculpture showing deep and closely arranged round punctures, intervals densely vermiculate. Eyes rather small occupying one third of dorsal cranial surface, quite minutely faceted (facet's diameter mm 0.014), very moderately hairy, totally reaching occiput and with no hypocranial expansions in both sexes. Labial palpi fig. 6 (male) and 7 (female); maxillary palpi fig. 4 (male) and 5 (female). Antennae fig. 2 (male) and 3 (female), when folded hardly touching anterior margin of pronotum, in both sexes.

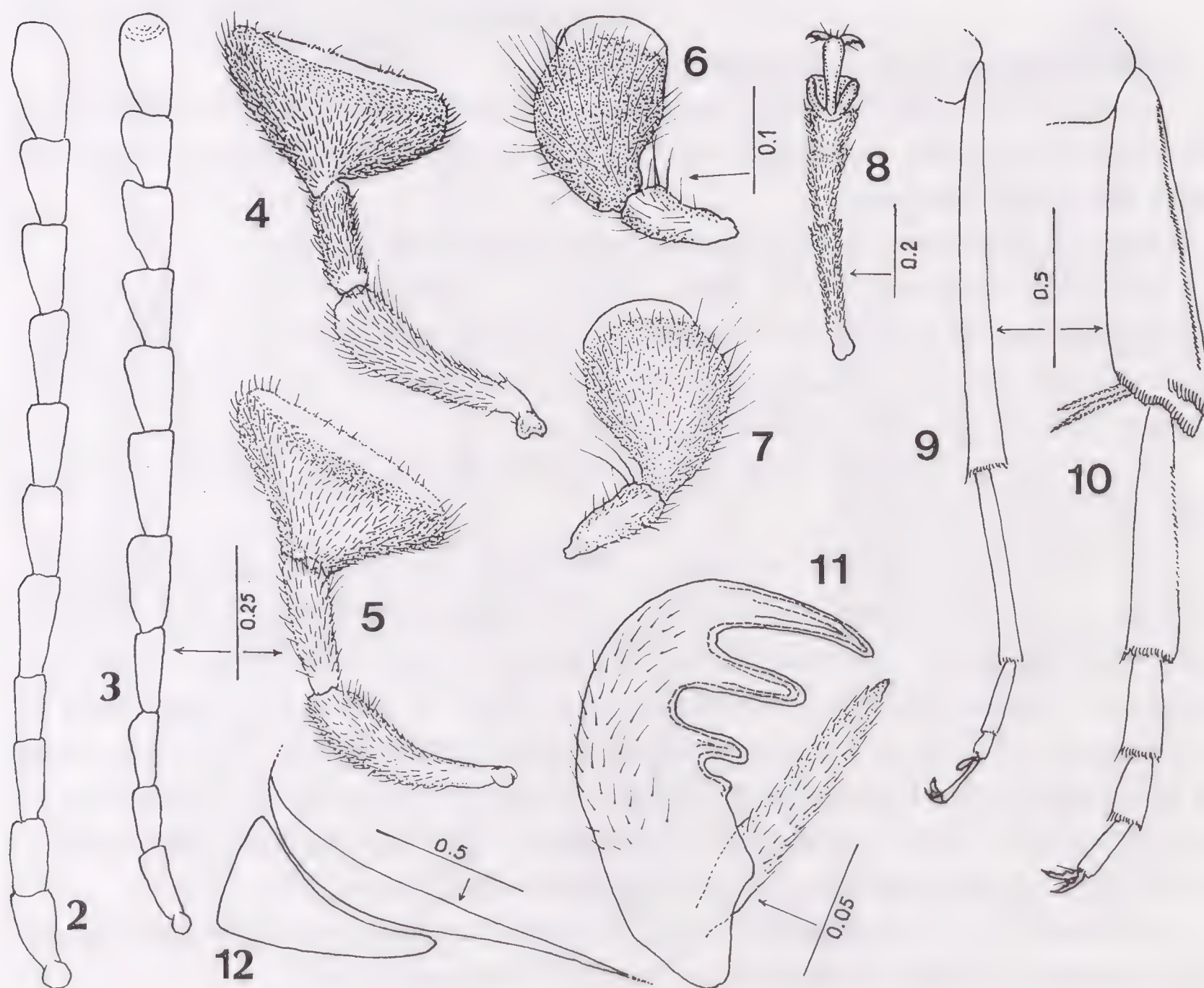


Fig. 2-12 - *Glipidiomorpha riesei* n.sp. 2: right antenna, male holotype; 3: same, female allotype; 4: last three left maxillary palpomeres, male holotype; 5: same, female allotype; 6: last two left labial palpomeres, male holotype; 7: same, female allotype; 8: left protarsus, male holotype; 9: right mesotibia and mesotarsus, male holotype; 10: left metatibia and metatarsus, male holotype; 11: inner claw of left propretarsus, male holotype; 12: left metepisternum and elytral epipleura, male holotype. Scales in mm.

Pronotum moderately broader than long (ratio 1.21), subtrapezoidal, strongly attenuate anteriorly; sides, from above, biangulate and convex; sculpture showing dense, deep file-like punctures, intervals transversely vermiculate; anterior lobe narrow, protruding, moderately sinuate at sides; marginal edge of anterior side very thin, not dilated at the anterior angles and obsolete at half of lateral sides of pronotum; anterior angles obtuse (100°) amply rounded off at vertices; sides, laterally, moderately convex till their half then bent inwards and concave till posterior angles, which are broadly obtuse (130°) and almost sharp at vertices; posterior lobe broad, hardly protruding, feebly sinuate at sides, flat- rounded at apex.

Scutellum triangular, with dense and brilliant pubescence quite different from that on elytra.

Elytra 2.16 (male), 2.43 (female) times long as their combined breadth at shoulders, regularly attenuated from humera to apices, sides straight in male, moderately convex in female, separately rounded at apices; sculpture of the usual file-like deep punctures, more scattered than those on pronotum, intervals densely, minutely and transversely striate.

Metepisterna and elytral epipleura fig. 12.

Sculpture on metasternum rugosely and transversely arranged with dense shagreen in intervals; on metacoxae with deep and scattered punctures, intervals with fine glossy shagreen.

Metacoxal process distally triangularly excised, not bilobed.

Ratios of visible urosterna: male 5: 5: 5: 3: 11; female 6: 5: 4: 5: 8.

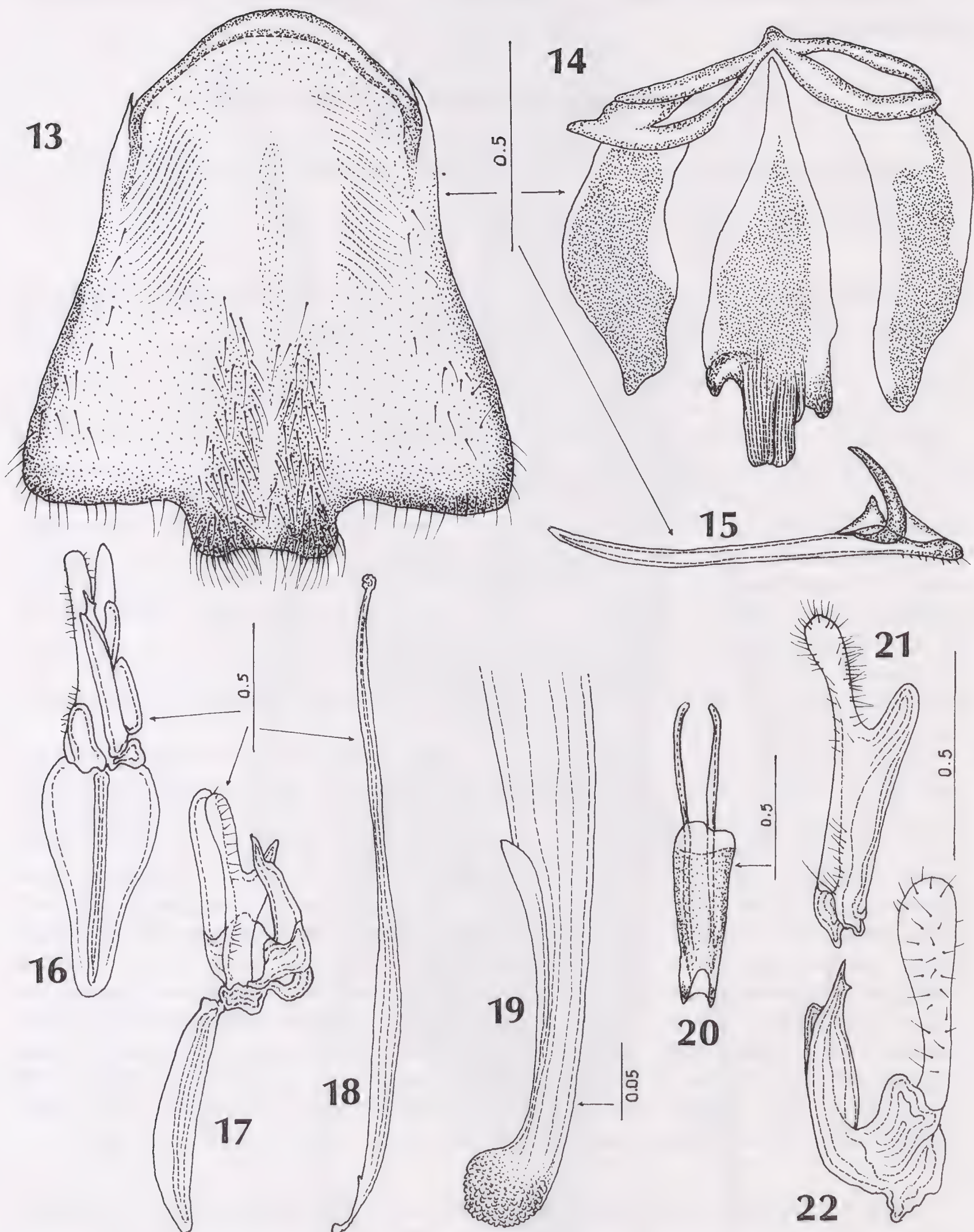
Pygidium 1.81 (male), 1.40 (female) times long as hypopygium, stout, short, not carinate, conical, broadly truncate at tip, its distal third covered by dense golden pubescence; lateral grooves obsolete.

Hypopygium rounded at tip with a shallow medial longitudinal groove in male, simple in female.

Parameres of type C (FRANCISCOLO, 1957:225), figs. 16-17 (attached to phallobase) and 20-22, both of same length and as long as phallobase; 8th introflected urosternum fig. 13, typical of the *Glipa* group of genera; penis fig. 18, preapically and ventrally with a protruding prong (fig. 19), short (0.3 times long as whole insect, 2.7 times long as phallobase plus parameres and 2.17 times long as tubular process of phallobase). Tubular process fig. 20, its struts half long as tubular process. 9th introflected urosternum (fig. 14) strongly asymmetric, including its hemipleurites, with two unequal dorsal prongs (fig. 15).

Anterior (fig. 8) and middle (fig. 9) tarsi in agreement with those of the *Glipa* group of genera; inner claw of anterior pretarsus fig. 11.

Anterior tibiae strongly bent in male, basally and internally hairy; anterior femora distally hairy (fig. 1) in male; ratio length middle tibiae: length middle tarsi (fig. 9)=1.31, in both sexes. Posterior tibiae and tarsi fig. 10, the tibial dorso-lateral ridge neat, that on metabasitarsomere quite faint. Inner metatibial spur 1.33 times long as outer one; ratio inner spur: metabasitarsomere = 0.25. Ridge formula T. 1, t.1 (rudimental); t.2: 0; t.3: 0.



Figs. 13-22 - *Glipidiomorpha riesei* n.sp., male holotype. 13: 8th introflected urosternum, ventrally; 14: 9th introflected urosternum with hemipleurites, ventrally; 15: same, laterally from right; 16: tegmen and parameres, ventrally; 17: same, turned 90° to left, from right; 18: penis; 19: distal part of same; 20: tubular process of phallobase and its struts, ventrally; 21: left paramere from left; 22: right paramere from right. Scales in mm.

Tarsal ratios: see figs. 8, 9, 10 (identical in both sexes).

Consult key to species (p. 16) for comparisons.

The new species is named after Sergio Riese who kindly submitted the indian specimens.

Glipidiomorpha reticulata (Fairmaire, 1906)

Mordella reticulata Fairmaire, 1906: 283 (*griseonigra* Fairmaire i. 1.); Csiki, 1915: 23

Glipa atriventris var. *humeralis* Pic, 1937: 25, **syn. nov.**

Glipidiomorpha reticulata Franciscolo, 1994: 389

Material examined: holotype male, labels "Museum Paris/Madagascar/Bâje d'Antongil/ A. Mocquerys 1898" (printed, pale grey paper), "Madagascar" (printed, white pap.), "Type" (printed in red, white pap.), *Mordella griseonigra*/n.sp. (handwritt., white pap.) , "L. Fairmaire det. 1903" (handwr., white pap.), "*Mordella/reticulata*/type Fairm. (Fairmaire's own writing, white pap.), "Museum Paris/Coll. L. Fairmaire 1906"(print., blue pap.) in MNHN Paris. Five females, labels "Mada/gascar" (print., white pap.), "Museum Paris/M.Pic 183"(print. blue pap.) "atriventris/Pic" in Pic's writing (white pap.) and a hardly readable note (Pic's writing) "Analogue au n° 21 de Vadon, seul. épaules non maculées de rouge et pattes ant....?.. au lieu il sont noires"; "Madagascar/ R.on Maroantsetra/XI.36 Vadon!" (print., white pap.), "*Glipa/atriventris* Pic/var" (Pic's writing, white pap.), "Museum Paris/M.Pic 183" (blue, print.); "Madagascar /Sahantaha/X.36 Vadon!" (handwr., white), "Museum Paris/M.Pic 183" (blue, print.) "*Glipa/atriventris*/var" (Pic's writing, white pap.); "Madagascar/Mt d'Ambre"(print., white pap.), "Novembre" (print., white pap.), "Museum paris/M. Pic 183" (print., blue pap.), "Madagascar/R.on Maroantsetra/IV.35 Vadon!" (print., white pap.), "21" (handwr., pink pap.), *Glipa/atriventris*/v.nov. *humeralis*" (Pic's writing, white pap.); this, being the unique specimen so identified by Pic, is designated as lectotype of *humeralis*. All these specimens in MNHN Paris.

In coll. Vadon: "Madagascar/Antakotako/X.35 Vadon!" (white, print.), "21" (handwr., pink: this label matches with Pic's note quoted above for the Maroantsetra female), *Glipa/atriventris*/var. *humeralis*/Pic det." (pink, presumably Vadon's own writing), female, first specimen of a series of 12 females and three males;-"Sahantaha" (white, handwr.), "Madagascar/R.on Maroantsetra/IV.38, Vadon!" (white, print.), female; "Antako/tako" (white, handwr.), "Madagascar/R.on Maroantsetra/XI.37 Vadon!" (white, print.), female; "Madagascar/R.on Maroantsetra/XI.37 Vadon!" (white, print., with "Nuvana" handwr.), female; "Madagascar/R.on Maroantsetra/II.36 Vadon!" (white, print.), one male, three females; same local., 19.III.48 Michel, female; "Madagascar/Beanma/XII.45 Vadon" (handwr.; white), female; "Madagascar/ Antongonivitoika/XI.47 Michel!" (handwr., white), female; "Madagascar/Ambodibohangy/XII.46 Vadon!" (handwr., white), female; same, XI.45 and XII.45 Vadon, two females; "Madagascar"/ Anton-gonivitoika/600 m XI.48 and IV.48 (handwr., white), two females. In coll. Lebis: "Fevrier", "Mt d'Ambre/Madagascar" (white, print.), "Museum Paris/1952/Coll.R. Oberthür" (blue, print.), female. A couple of Vadon's specimens in MCSN Genova and another in my own voucher coll.

Dimension (mm): male type, head 1.49 x 2.00, pronotum 1.81 x 2.45, elytra 4.86 x 2.41, total length 8.16; pygidium 2.20 x 0.80; average on 20 females (Vadon's and Lebis' coll.) head 1.60 x 2.17, pronotum 1.80 x 2.45, elytra 4.70 x 2.20, total length 8.10; pygidium 1.90 x 0.90. The three males in Vadon's coll. with dimensions identical to those of Fairmaire's type.

Habitus (male type) fig. 23; the other three males (Vadon's coll.) display a similar habitus; females (Vadon's coll.) substantially identical, with some variation in pubescent pattern.

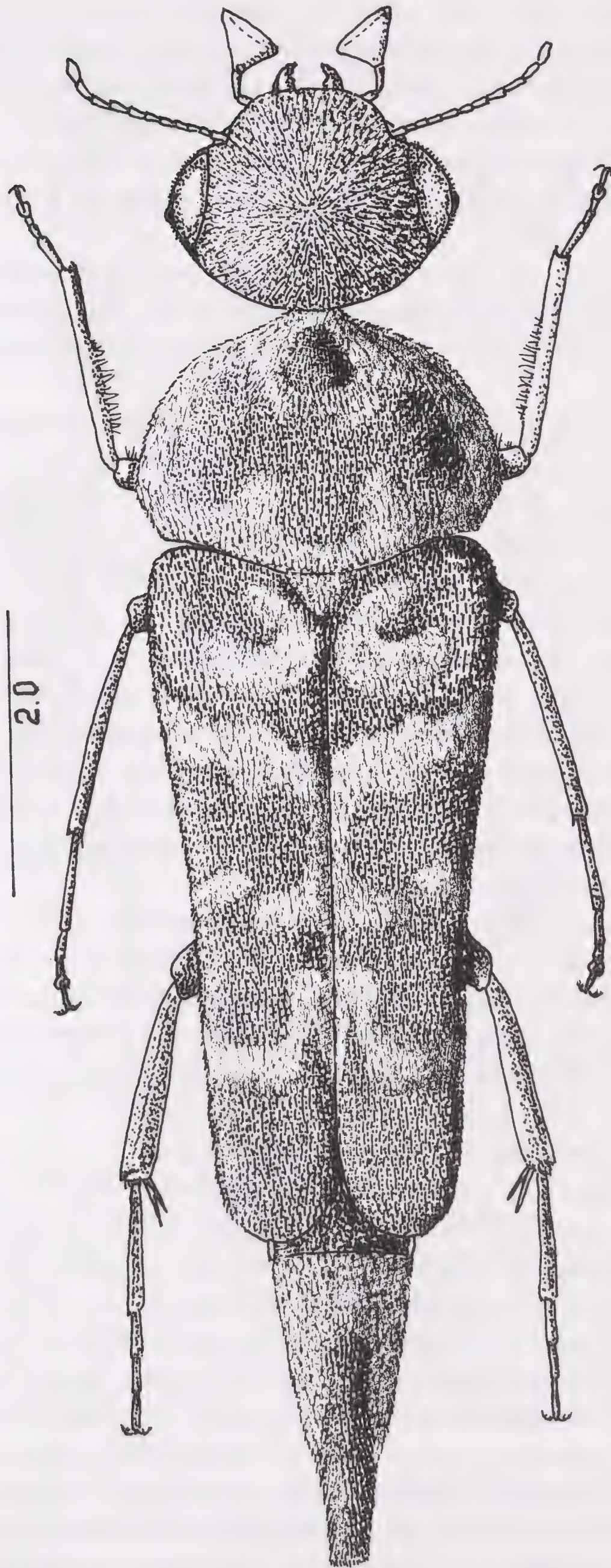


Fig. 23 - *Glipidiomorpha reticulata* (Fairmaire), male type (Bâje d'Antongil, Madagascar). Habitus. Scale in mm.

Ground colour black with some blue casts; buccal parts yellow-testaceous, antennae reddish-yellow to reddish-brown; pygidium reddish-brown with black tip; hypopygium red-brown; urosterna 3-4 brownish; all claws yellow; anterior and middle tarsi brownish; hind legs black; hind tibial spurs reddish. Elytral shoulders with a faint reddish stripe, not present in all other Vadon's specimens; Lebis' female has elytra partly reddish brown (immature ?) and the abdomen more extensively reddish.

Pubescence (fig. 1) with a complicate neat pattern of silvery to cinereous colour on dark ground; metasternum and abdominal sterna, all legs, with cinereous pubescence; scutellum densely silvery pubescent, contrasting with the rest of dorsal surface.

Head broader than long (ratio 1.34) narrower than pronotum (ratio 0.81) moderately convex in male; in female such ratios are 1.35 and 1.12 respectively; occipital margin from above in a narrow curve with a sharp median convexity; from behind strongly concave; temporal fringe well developed; temporal edge strongly protruding; sculpture of deep, small, densely arranged, round punctures whose intervals are glossy, not shagreened. Eyes oval, broad, occupying one third of dorsal cranial surface, minutely faceted (facet's diameter mm 0.015), densely hairy, entirely reaching occiput, with very small hypocranial expansions in both sexes. Labial palpi fig. 26 (male) and 34 (female), a case of dimorphism uncommon in *Glipidiomorpha*; maxillary palpi fig. 25 (male) and 33 (female). Antennae fig. 24 (male) and 32 (female), when folded hardly touching anterior margin of pronotum in both sexes. As shown in figs. there is dimorphism in the 11th antennomere as well.

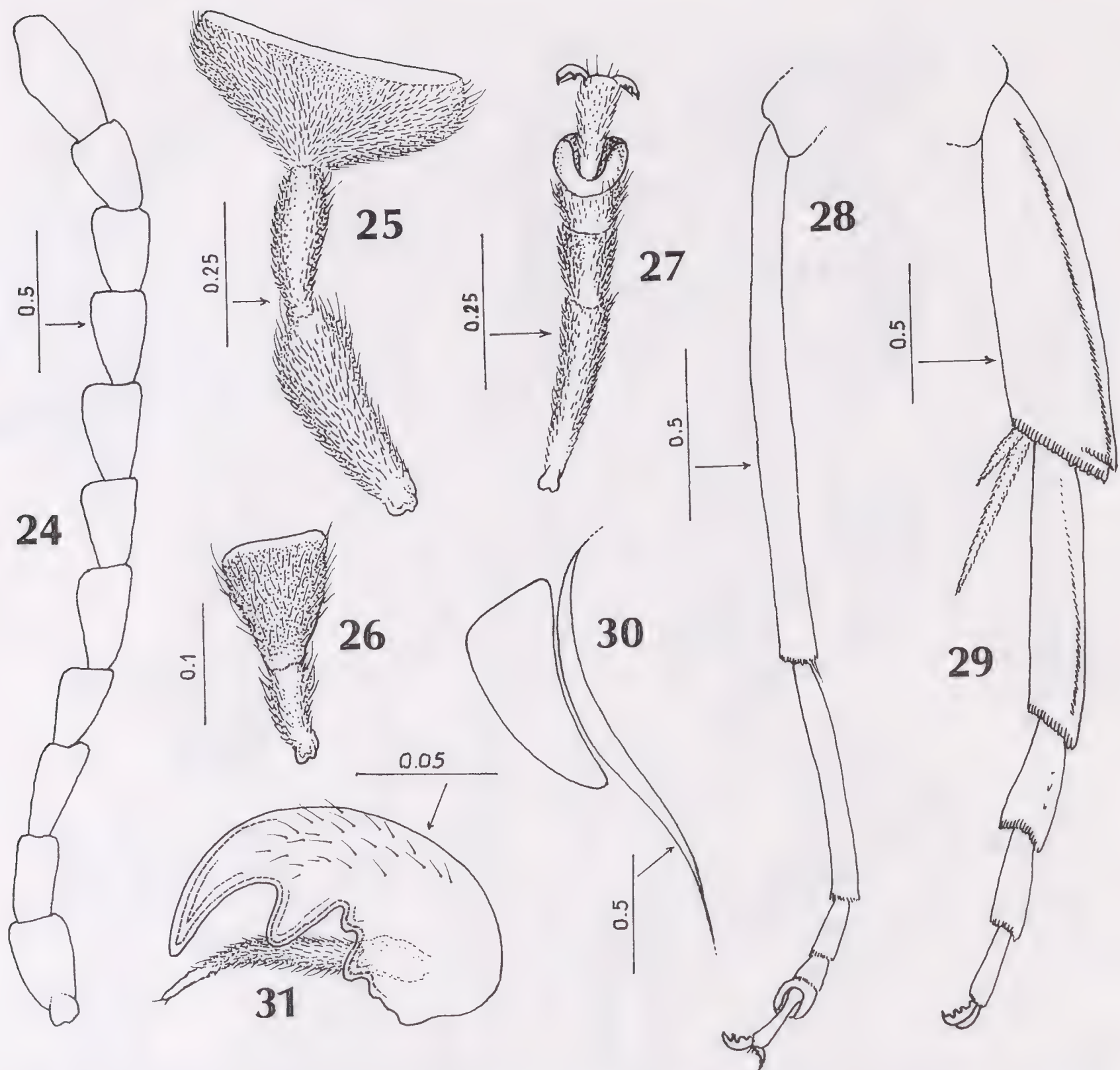
Pronotum broader than long (ratio 1.35), trapezoidal, rather attenuate anteriorly; sides, from above, biangulate and convex; sculpture of deep, dense, file-like punctures, intervals glossy, without shagreen; anterior lobe broad, moderately protruding, not sinuate at sides; marginal edge of anterior side very thin, not dilating at anterior angles, obsolete at two thirds of lateral sides; anterior angles obtuse (103°), sharply rounded off at vertices; sides in lateral view straight till their half then bent inwards and concave till posterior angles which are broadly obtuse (132°), not rounded off at vertices; posterior lobe broad, feebly sinuate at sides, moderately protruding, flat-rounded at apex.

Scutellum triangular with hind vertex broadly rounded off, with dense silvery pubescence contrasting with that of the rest of dorsal surfaces.

Elytra 2.10 (male), 2.13 (female) times long as their combined breadth at shoulders, strongly attenuated from humera to apices, sides slightly concave in both sexes, separately and broadly rounded off at apices; sculpture of the file-like type, punctures dense and deep as on pronotum, intervals glossy without shagreen.

Metepisterna and elytral epipleura fig. 30 (male) and 38 (female).

Sculpture on metasternum quite superficial, of small round punctures, intervals minutely shagreened; on metacoxae with sparse round punctures, fading out towards metacoxal process, intervals glossy.



Figs. 24-31 - *Glipidiomorpha reticulata* (Fairmaire), male type. 24: right antenna; 25: last three left maxillary palpomeres; 26: last two left labial palpomeres; 27: right protarsus; 28: left mesotibia and mesotarsus; 29: left metatibia and metatarsus; 30: left metepisternum and elytral epipleura; 31: inner claw of right propretarsus. Scales in mm.

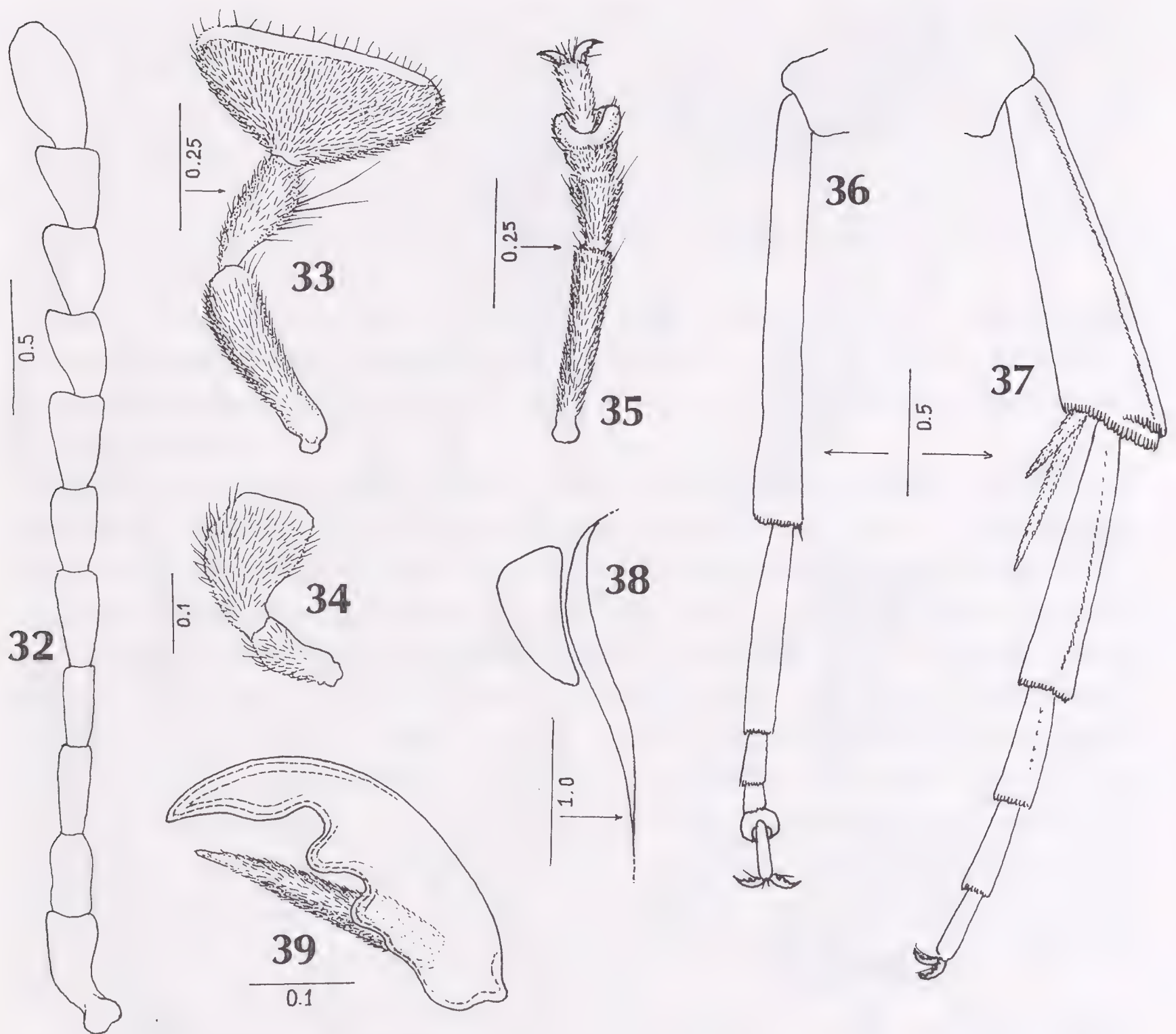
Metacoxal process distally acutely bilobed.

Ratios of visible urosterna: 9: 7: 6: 6: 14, in both sexes.

Pygidium 2.75 (male), 2.00 (female) times long as hypopygium, rather elongate in male, stouter in female, not carinate, elongately conical, narrowly truncate at tip; lateral grooves distinct; the pubescent pattern (fig. 23) varying in the long series of Vadon coll. from totally silvery to almost entirely dark.

Hypopygium broadly rounded at tip with a faint and shallow medial longitudinal groove in male, simple in female.

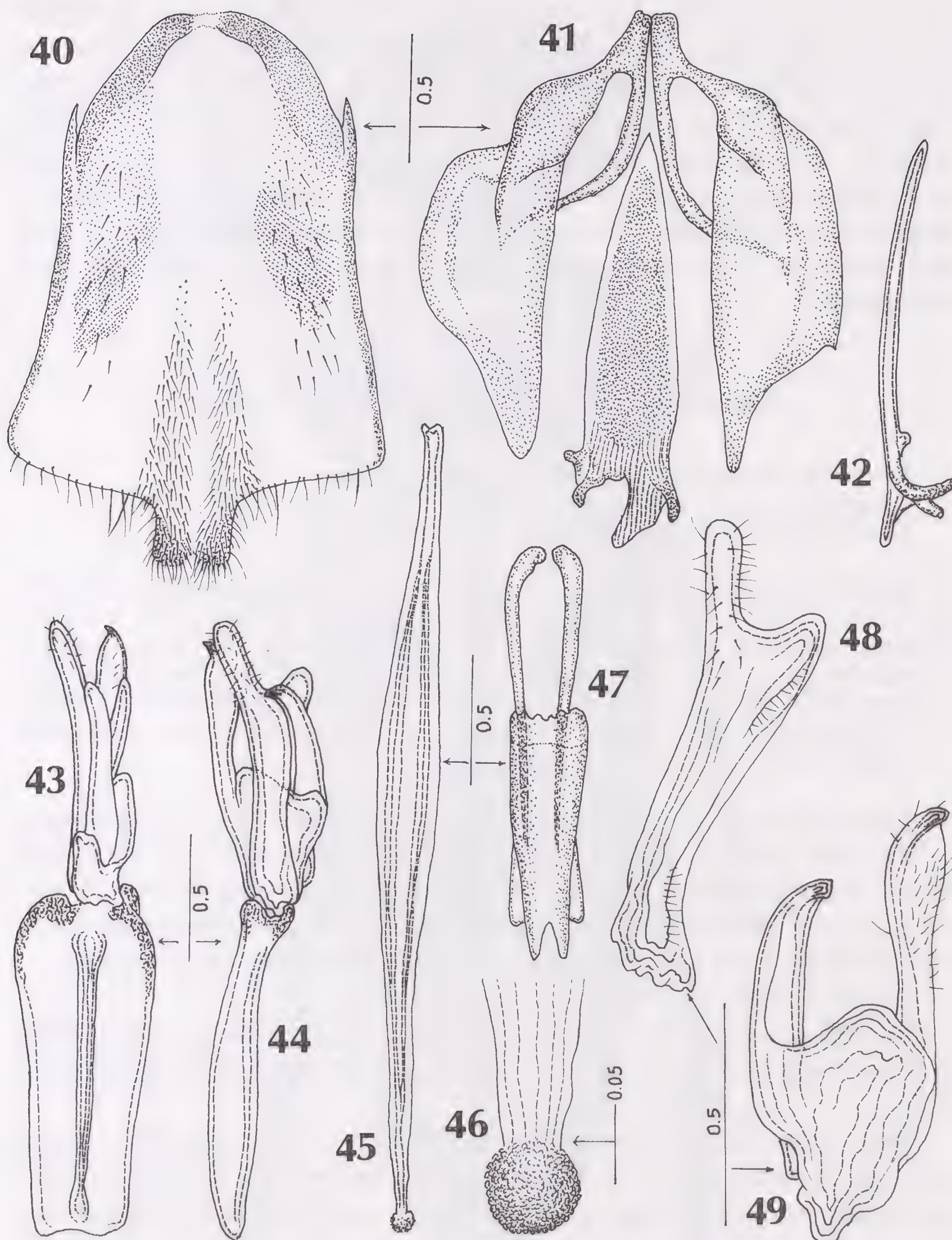
Parameres of type C, figs. 43-44 (attached to phallobase) and 48-49, both of the same length and shorter than phallobase (ratio 0.81); 8th introflected urosterum fig. 40; penis fig. 45, short (0.35 times long as whole insect, 1.30 times long as phallobase plus parameres and 1.65 times long as tubular process of



Figs. 32-39 - *Glipa atriventris* var. *humeralis* Pic, 1937, female lectotype = *Glipidiomorpha reticulata* (Fairmaire, 1906). 32: right antenna; 33: last three right maxillary palpomeres; 34: last two right labial palpomeres; 35: right protarsus; 36: left mesotibia and mesotarsus; 37: left metatibia and metatarsus; 38: left metepisternum and elytral epipleura; 39: inner claw of right propretarsus. Scales in mm.

phallobase), apex spherical (fig. 46). Tubular process of phallobase fig. 47, its struts 0.67 times long as tubular process. 9th introflected urosternum (fig. 41) strongly asymmetric, with two unequal dorsal prongs apically (fig. 42), its hemipleurites moderately asymmetric.

Anterior (fig. 27, male, 35, female) and middle (fig. 28, male, 36, female) tarsi agreeing with *Glipa* pattern; inner claw of anterior pretarsus fig. 31 (male) and 39 (female). Anterior tibiae straight in both sexes, internally hairy; anterior femora distally hairy (fig. 23); ratio length middle tibiae: middle tarsi = 1.52 (male), 1.19 (female). Posterior tibiae and tarsi fig. 29 (male) and 37 (female), dorso-lateral tibial ridge neat, that on metabasitarsomere neat as well, traces (isolate spines) on second metatarsomere. Inner metatibial spur 2.35 (male), 2.16 (female) times long as outer one, ratio inner spur: metabasitarsomere = 0.60 (male), 0.68 (female). Ridge formula T. 1, t.1; t.2 =. traces; t.3 = 0. Tarsal ratios: see figs. 27-29 and 35-37.



Figs. 40-49 - *Glipidiomorpha reticulata* (Fairmaire), male type. 40: 8th introflected urosternum, ventrally; 41: 9th introflected urosternum and hemipleurites, ventrally; 42: same, from right; 43: tegmen and parameres, ventrally; 44: same, turned 90° to left, from right; 45: penis; 46: same, distal part; 47: tubular process of phallobase and its struts, ventrally; 48: left paramere from left; 49: left paramere, from right. Scales in mm.

Consult key to species (p. 16) for comparisons.

Notes on new synonymy: PIC's telegraphic description (1937: 25) of *Glipa atriventris* var. *humeralis* fits with the lectotype from Maroantsetra in MNHN Paris and with Vadon's and Lebis' madagascan series. ERMISCH (1952: 26) clearly redescribed (with a good habitus drawing, fig. 20, p.27) *Glipa atriventris* Pic, 1923:29 upon a female from "Congo", showing that it is a true *Glipa* Le Conte, 1859: 17. Pic's *humeralis* is not a variety of *atriventris*, resulting to be identical to *Glipidiomorpha reticulata* (FAIRMAIRE, 1906: 283) upon study of Fairmaire's and Pic's typical specimens; *atriventris* Pic, 1923: 29 remains in *Glipa* Le Conte and seems to be an exclusively congoan species not yet reported from Madagascar.

***Glipidiomorpha melanozosta* (Fairmaire, 1906)**

Mordella melanozosta Fairmaire, 1906: 282; Csiki, 1915: 19

Glipa luteopubens Pic, 1937: 25

Glipidiomorpha melanozosta Franciscolo, 1994: 389

Material examined: one female holotype, labels "Museum Paris/Madagascar/Bâje d'Antongil/A. Mocquerys 1898" (white, printed), "Madagascar" (white, print.), "Type" (white, red print.), "Museum Paris/Call. L. Fairmaire 1906" (blue, print.), "L. Fairmaire/det. 1903" {white, handwr.}, "*Mordella/melanozosta*/n.sp." (white, Fairmaire's handwr.), in MNHN Paris - one female, labels "Madagascar/R.on Maroantsetra/600 m/XII.35 Vadon !" (white, print.) "Cotype"(white, handwr.), "19" (pink, handwr.), *Glipa/luteopubens*/(Pic.det) Pic n.sp." (pink, Vadon's handwr.) in coll. Vadon - one female, label "7" (white, print.) no locality, in coll. Vadon.

Dimensions (mm) of Fairmaire's female type: head 1.85 x 2.80, pronotum 2.30 x 3.35, elytra 6.50 x 2.91, total length 10.65, pygidium 1.70 x 0.95. Pic's female cotype of *Glipa luteopubens*: head 2.35 x 3.2, pronotum 2.90 x 3.35, elytra 7.65 x 3.4, total length 12.90, pygidium 2.35 x 1.15; the other female specimen without locality is dimensionally identical to Fairmaire's type specimen.

Habitus (female type) fig. 50.

Ground colour uniformly black with faint blue shines; buccal parts reddish dark to brown; antennae dark brown, slightly paler proximally; hind tibial spurs yellow.

Pubescence (fig. 50) black, sericeous, decumbent with slightly blue casts; a pubescent golden pattern as in fig. dorsally; all exposed urosterna densely gold-pubescent, except their upper pleural sides on 3 to 4 (morphological) sterna, hypopygium and pygidium totally gold-pubescent; all legs silvery-pubescent.

Head broader than long (ratio 1.51) narrower than pronotum (ratio 0.83), convex; occipital margin from above in a deeply convex curve with a small greater convexity at middle; from behind deeply concave but at center slightly convex (especially in the cotype from Maroantsetra); temporal fringe quite developed; temporal edge very strongly marked and protruding; sculpture of rather deep, round and densely arranged punctures; intervals completely glossy.

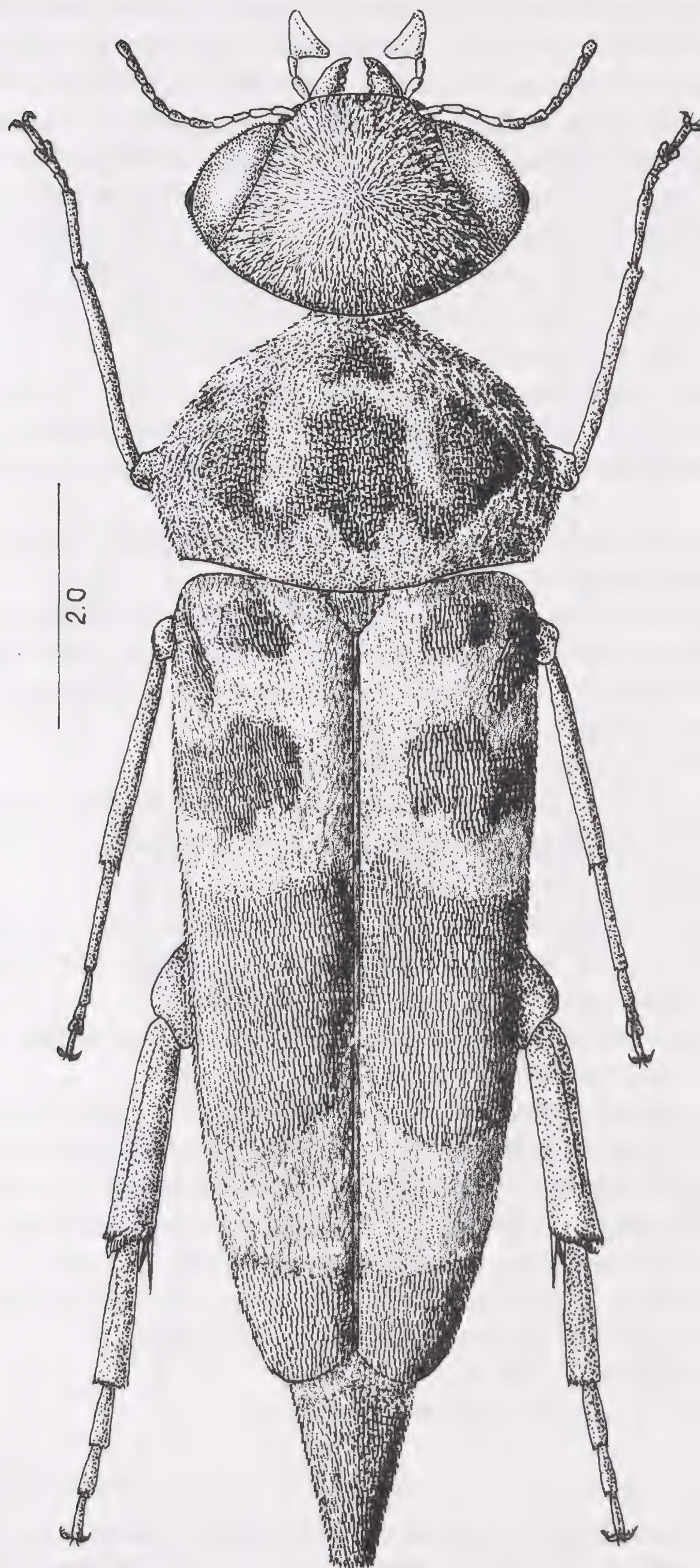


Fig. 50 - *Glipidiomorpha melanozosta* (Fairmaire), female type; Habitus. Scale in mm.

Eyes oval, broad, occupying more than one third of upper cranial surface, very finely faceted (facet mm 0.013), densely hairy, completely reaching occiput, without hypocranial expansions. Labial palpi fig. 53; maxillary palpi fig. 52. Antennae fig. 51, when folded touching the anterior sides of pronotum.

Pronotum broader than long (ratio 1.45), subtrapezoidal, slightly attenuate anteriorly; sides, from above, strongly convex; sculpture of very closely arranged, deeply impressed file-like punctures, intervals completely glossy; anterior lobe moderately protruding, slightly sinuate at sides; marginal edge of the anterior side extremely thin and not dilated at the anterior angles, fading out immediately after such angles; these are broadly obtuse (120°), vertices broadly rounded off; sides, laterally, moderately convex, abruptly folded inwards at their half; posterior angles strongly obtuse (126°) slightly rounded off at vertices; posterior lobe broad, hardly protruding, feebly sinuate at sides, flatly rounded off.

Scutellum exactly triangular, its posterior angle quite sharp, covered by golden, shining and dense pubescence.

Elytra 2.23 times long as their combined breadth at shoulders, rather parallelsided, moderately attenuated from shoulders to apices, these ones broadly rounded off; sculpture of light, spaced file-like punctures, intervals with a quite thin and glossy shagreen.

Metepisterna and elytral epipleura fig. 54.

Sculpture of metasternum, metacoxae and abdominal sterna deeply impressed, of the file-like type, intervals without shagreen.

Metacoxal process broadly triangularly excised.

Pygidium 1.2 times long as hypopygium, extremely short and stout, not carinate, broadly truncate at tip, densely covered by golden pubescence, lateral grooves very light, fading out shortly before middle.

Hypopygium completely truncate at tip, of a trapezoidal shape.

Ratio of visible urosterna: 7: 5: 6: 4: 5.

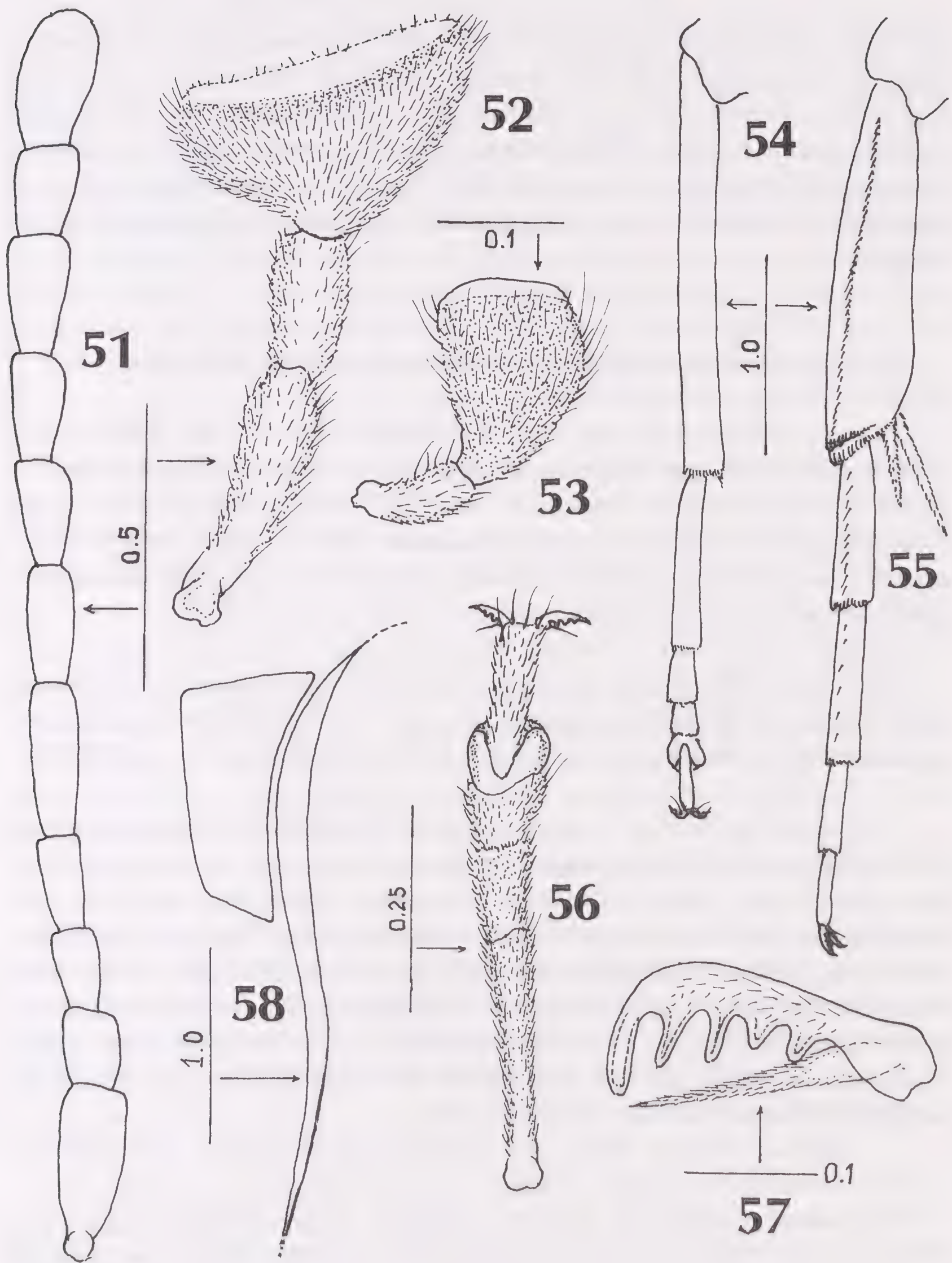
Anterior (fig. 54) and middle (fig. 55) tarsi agreeing with the *Glipa* pattern; inner claw of anterior pretarsus fig. 58. Anterior tibiae straight, not ciliate (female), as well as anterior femora; ratio length mesotibiae: mesotarsi = 1.25. Posterior tibiae and tarsi as in fig. 56, dorsolateral ridge on tibia neat, on metabasitarsomere faint but clear, on second metatarsomere vestigial.

Inner metatibial spur 1.55 times long as outer one, ratio inner spur: metabasitarsomere = 0.77. Ridge formula: T. 1, t1 1, t2 = traces.

Tarsal ratios: see figs. 54-56.

Consult key to species (p. 16) for comparison.

Note on new synonymy: PIC's very short description (1937: 25-26) indicates as type locality of *Glipa luteopubens* "Madagascar, Antakotako (ex Vadon): aussi dans la coll. Lebis". Such description, though fitting well with another dozen or so of Mordellid-species, is not in disagreement with the specimen from



Figs. 51-57 - *Glipidiomorpha melanozosta* (Fairmaire), female type. 51: left antenna; 52: last three right maxillary palpomeres; 53: last two right labial palpomeres; 54: left mesotibia and mesotarsus; 55: right metatibia and metatarsus; 56: left protarsus; 57: inner claw of left propretarsus, 58: left metepisternum and elytral epipleura. Scales in mm.

Maroantsetra in Vadon coll. with “cotype” label, as well as with the other female without locality. No *Glipa luteopubens* Pic, 1937 was found in Lebis coll. There are good reasons to consider Vadon’s specimen from Maroantsetra a true cotype seen by Pic himself, though its labels are not in Pic’s handwriting . Comparison with Fairmaire’s type of *Mordella melanozosta*, from “Bâje d’Antongil” shows that *Glipa luteopubens* Pic, 1937 is a junior synonym of’ *Glipidiomorpha melanozosta* (FAIRMAIRE, 1906. Unfortunately the type of *luteopubens* was not in the set of Pic’s types submitted by MNHN Paris; being the three specimens available all females a more complete discrimination is not possible at the moment.

Practical key to identification of world species of *Glipidiomorpha*

This key replaces all former ones (FRANCISCOLO, 1952, 1965, 1964) which contained a couple of errors; it has no phylogenetical implications; in effect out of 19 species, males are known for 10 only (as frequent in Mordellidae, *Glipidiomorpha* is strongly spanandrious and relatively large series became available for *faahraei* and *reticulata* only); thus data-base essential for a phylogenetical study are not available.

1 (8) Dorso-lateral ridge present on metatibiae only (occasionally isolate black and unordered spurs on metabasitarsomere, rarely on 2nd and 3rd metatarsomeres): figs. 51-3, FRANCISCOLO, 1965:457 and 16, FRANCISCOLO, 1994:388.

2 (3) Body bicoloured: a large red band on each elytron, starting from humera, leaving a black subtriangular periscutellar spot and reaching middle of each elytron near suture. Abdomen bicoloured, black with pygidium and hypopygium, sometimes parts of other urosterna, red (habitus and pubescent pattern fig. 1, ERMISCH, 1953:299 and G, FRANCISCOLO, 1955:181). Distal labial palpomere strongly excavate at tip (fig. 53.7, FRANCISCOLO, 1965: 53). For male genital sclerites see figs. 53.1-6, FRANCISCOLO, 1965: 53. Length mm 8.70 - 11.60,pyg. included. Former Portuguese East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Natal, Zululand, Cape Province
..... *fahraei* (Mäklin, 1875), olim *hieroglyphica* Faahraeus, 1870 (preocc.)

3 (2) Body uniformly black. Abdomen black (habitus figs. J-2, FRANCISCOLO, 1955:182 and 10, FRANCISCOLO, 1994: 386). Distal labial palpomere broadly convex at apex (fig. 14, FRANCISCOLO, 1994: 388), either flatly dilated or fusiform.

Length generally not exceeding 9 mm, pyg. incl.

4 (7) Antennomeres 7-10 linear, quite moderately dentate (fig. 51.2,

FRANCISCOLO, 1965:457 and 11, FRANCISCOLO, 1994:388). Pubescent pattern on dorsum cinereous, silvery.

5 (6) Second antennomere hardly shorter than first and third ones (fig. 51.2, FRANCISCOLO, 1965:457). Posterior angles of pronotum quite broadly obtuse (135°). Apices of elytra broadly and separately rounded (fig. 49.4, 1.c.:454). Metepisterna twice long as broad, hind margin sharply truncate. Pubescent pattern on elytra arranged as in fig. 49.4, 1.c.: 454, with one periscutellar spot, two humeral long spots completely reaching pleural margin, a unique "X"-shaped sutural central spot touching pleural margins and widely expanded anteriorly along suture towards scutellum. Pygidium proximally with a narrow spot of cinerous white pubescence. For male genital sclerites see figs 51.5-6 in FRANCISCOLO (1965:-459).

Length mm 7.80 pyg. incl. Sawmills (former Southern Rhodesia).....
.....*rhodesiensis* Franciscolo, 1965

6 (5) Second antennomere extremely small, half long as first and third ones (fig. 11, FRANCISCOLO 1994: 388) . Posterior angles of pronotum less obtuse (122°). Apices of elytra rather acutely and separately rounded (fig. 10, 1.c.: 388). Metepisterna 1.8 times long as broad, smoothly rounded off at vertices (fig. 17, 1.c.: 388). Silvery pubescent pattern on elytra as in fig. 10, 1.c.: 386, without periscutellar spot, no humeral spots but with a sinuous stripe starting on each elytron touching neither suture nor pleural margins, a "W"-shaped central sinuous band and another "W"-shaped preapical one, both touching suture and pleural margins. Pygidium dorsally covered by silvery pubescence but with a narrow medial long stripe of dark pubescence. Length mm 8.04, pyg. incl. Sugar Loaf Mountain (Sierra Leone, Western Area)
.....*septentrionalis* Franciscolo, 1994.

7 (4) Antennomeres 7-10 widened, heavily dentate (fig. K-1, FRANCISCOLO, 1955: 183). Pubescent pattern on dorsum golden-whitish arranged as in fig. J-2, 1.c.: 182, quite characteristic. Pygidium with proximal band of golden hairs triangularly cut at center, apex with black pubescence (same fig.). Length mm 6.70-7.10, pyg. incl. Kashibi (former British East Africa).....
.....*dorsalis* Franciscolo, 1955.

8 (1) Besides a neat dorso-lateral metatibial ridge, a neat and continuous dorso-lateral ridge at least on metabasitarsomere, occasionally on second one (fig. F-1 p. 180, I-3 p. 182, FRANCISCOLO, 1955 and 50.1, FRANCISCOLO, 1965:455); in one case (*leucozona*) a distinct and continuous dorso-lateral ridge on third metatarsomere as well.

9 (25) Pronotum and elytra completely black; should a humeral, short, comma-shaped and inwardly oblique stripe of reddish-brown colour be present,

go to item 22 (23), *reticulata* (in some specimens), in which case pygidium and hypopygium reddish. Dimensions, pyg. incl., oscillating from mm 6.50 to 15.25.

10 (20) Dimensions, pyg. incl., not exceeding mm 8.50 (*ideodorsalis*), generally in the range of mm 7.50- 7.80 (*obsoleta*, *intermedia*, *burgeoni*).

11 (17) Metatibia and metabasitarsomere only with neat, continuous dorso-lateral ridge (figs. I-3 & 4, FRANCISCOLO, 1955: 182).

12 (36) Distal third of elytra covered by black pubescence, without golden or cinereous markings (habitus and pubescent patterns figs. B-3, FRANCISCOLO, 1952: 339; H & J, FRANCISCOLO, 1955: 181-182; 3, ERMISCH, 1958: 356).

13 (14) Upper surface covered by uniform dark-metallic pubescence; only a sinuous band at sides of pronotum, largely interrupted at centre and a spot on posterior lobe, of cinereous-golden pubescence; scutellum and a very narrow, continuous sutural line on elytra of whitish-gold pubescence, not touching tip of elytra (fig. H-3, FRANCISCOLO, 1955: 181; 3, ERMISCH, 1958: 3). Pygidium's distal half with cinereous pubescence, proximal half black. Inner spur of metatibiae 2.5 times long as outer one (fig. I-4, FRANCISCOLO 1955: 182). Length mm 6.50- 7.80. Former Belgian Congo (PIC, 1929, MALEBA and TURI, PIC, 1931), Cameroon, Togo (ERMISCH, 1950), Uganda (Franciscolo, 1955)..... *burgeoni* (Pic, 1929) = *griseosuturalis* (Pic, 1931), *suturalis* Franciscolo, 1955 (synonymies by ERMISCH, 1965: 198).

14 (13) Upper surface amply covered by complicate golden-cinereous pubescence on a dark ground; a narrow proximal triangular spot of golden pubescence on pygidium (figs. E, p. 180, H-1 & 2, p. 181, FRANCISCOLO, 1955). Inner metatibial spur 1.85 times long as outer one (fig. I-3, 1.c.: 182).

15 (16) Pubescent pattern on elytra moderately expanded towards pleural margins, leaving large black areas; postmedian pubescent band normally sinuous on each elytron; proximal triangular golden spot covers one third of pygidium; this is stout, twice long as hypopygium, 0.23 times long as elytra (fig. H-1, 1.c.: 181); male 8th introflected urosternum's distal margin centrally moderately protruding, slightly concave at tip (fig. 12, FRANCISCOLO, 1965: 459). Length mm 7.50, pyg. incl. Chirinda Forest (former Southern Rhodesia) *obsoleta* Franciscolo, 1955.

16 (15) Pubescent pattern on elytra more expanded: anterior band amply touching pleural margins, leaving free some small spots of dark pubescence at sides of suture; postmedian band narrowly connected to anterior one along suture; proximal triangular golden spot covers one fifth of pygidium; this is

slender, 1.5 times long as hypopygium and 0.30 times long as elytra (fig. H-2, FRANCISCOLO, 1955: 181); male 8th introflected urosternum's distal margin centrally strongly and abruptly protruding, deeply triangularly excised at tip (fig. 11, FRANCISCOLO 1965: 459). Length mm 8.50, pyg. incl. Drummond (Natal) ..
.....*ideodorsalis* Franciscolo, 1955.

17 (11) A neat and continuous dorso-lateral ridge on metatibia, metabasitarmere and second metatarsomere (Fig. 50.1, FRANCISCOLO, 1965: 455); in at least one case, third metatarsomere with dorso-lateral ridge as well.

18 (19) Habitus fig. E, FRANCISCOLO, 1955: 180: elytral whitish-golden pattern distributed mainly along suture tending to spread outwards; a basal, medial and preapical band. Elytral sides rather convex. Metabasitarsomere and second metatarsomere with dorso-lateral ridge (fig. F-1, l.c.: 180). Antennae fig. F-3 l.c.. Posterior lobe of pronotum broadly emarginate-truncate. Pygidium dark proximally, cinereous-golden pubescent at apex, quite short, almost triangular equilateral (0.17 times long as elytra) truncate at tip. Length mm 7.90, pyg. incl. Drummond (Natal), Mazoe (Mashonaland) ..
.....*intermedia* Franciscolo, 1955

19 (18) Habitus fig. B-2, FRANCISCOLO, 1952: 339; elytral dull grey-yellow pubescent pattern peculiar: besides a proximal, periscutellar area and a humeral comma-shaped spot, a sutural line, a very narrow horizontal line at middle, perpendicular to suture, touching outer margins and a second similar one at distal third; both lines united one to another along suture, forming a sort of laid down "H"; below second band suture is devoid of grey-yellow pubescence. Elytra normally parallelsided. A dorso-lateral ridge on metabasitarsomere, 2nd and 3rd metatarsomeres. First and 2nd antennomeres of same length, long together as 3rd plus 4th ones. Posterior lobe of pronotum regularly convex at tip. Pygidium with silvery pubescence proximally, dark distally, 0.32 times long as elytra, slender, feebly constricted before tip, acuminate. Length mm 8.10, pyg. incl. Ighibirei (Southern New Guinea) ..
.....*leucozona* Franciscolo, 1952

20 (10) Dimensions, pygidium included, ranging from mm 10 to 15.

21 (24) Elytral sides from slightly to strongly concave; pygidium slender (from 0.35 to 0.43 times long as elytra); pubescent pattern on elytra silvery-whitish, arranged in a humeral or periscutellar area, a median complicate set of markings and a roughly "M"-shaped narrow band at distal third (habitus fig. 23 hoc opus and 1, ERMISCH, 1955: 186). Antennae completely reddish yellow. Metepisterna (figs. 30, 38 h.o.) subtriangular, distally not truncate.

22 (23) Pygidium reddish-brown with black tip, hypopygium red-brown; urosterna 3-4 brownish; elytral shoulders with a faint reddish oblique, comma-shaped, stripe, occasionally absent; in some case elytra and abdomen are partly reddish. Concavity of elytral sides slight. Pygidium 0.43 times long as elytra, dorsally not carinate. Habitus and pubescent pattern fig. 23 hoc opus. Ratio length of 2nd antennomere: basiantennomere = 0.76 (male), 0.70 (female), figs. 24, 32 h.o. For other details see figs. 25 - 29 and 33- 37 h.o. Length mm 10.00 - 10.36, pyg. incl. Madagascar (many local., see p. 6 h.o.).....
reticulata (Fairmaire, 1906) = *humeralis* (Pic, 1937, sub *Glipa atriventris* var.).

23 (22) All abdominal and dorsal surfaces black; elytral sides strongly concave; pygidium 0.35 times long as elytra, quite carinate dorsally. Habitus and pubescent pattern fig. 1, Ermisch, 1955: 186. The "M"-shaped preapical band thin and marked. Ratio length 2nd antennomere : 1st antennom. = 0.50 (female). Length mm 10.80, pyg. incl. Ruanda (Kayove, 2000 m).....
*testaceicornis* ERMISCH, 1955.

24 (21) Sides of elytra rather convex; pygidium stout (0.27 times long as elytra); pubescent pattern on elytra golden: a proximal transverse band leaving six dark areas and a preapical, rather broad transverse band (habitus fig. 50 h.o.). Antennae dark brown, slightly paler proximally. Metepisterna (fig. 57 h.o.) trapezoidal, distally sharply and obliquely truncate. For other details see figs. 51-56 and 58 h.o. Length mm 12.35 - 15.25. Madagascar (Bâje d'Antongil; Région Maroantsetra; Antakotako).....
*melanozosta* (Fairmaire, 1906) = *luteopubens* (Pic, 1937, sub *Glipa*).

25 (9) Elytra either entirely reddish-brown to chestnut or bright red at least at their proximal half. Occasionally pronotum red as well. Pubescent pattern on pronotum and elytra cinereous, quite differently arranged. Dimensions ranging from mm 7.51 to 11.50, pyg. incl. All species known hitherto with dorso-lateral ridge on metatibiae and metabasitarsomere only.

26 (33) Elytra either uniformly chestnut or pale reddish-brown; pubescent pattern on elytra consisting in multisinuate and narrow golden bands (habitus figs. 10-12, ERMISCH, 1968: 290 - and 1, h.o.). General form rather slender, posteriorly attenuate, lateral margins of elytra slightly convex or straight. Metepisterna subtriangular, narrowly attenuate, posterior margin rounded (fig. 12 h.o.).

27 (28) Habitus fig. 1, h.o.; golden pubescent pattern on pronotum leaving a roughly four-leaved shamrock-shaped central spot of dark pubescence; ground colour of elytra chestnut with a narrow oblique black line at shoulders; scutellum, a narrow bilateral sutural line from scutellum to sutural tip covered by dense golden pubescence; a thin "V"-shaped band at proximal third and another

er thin one at distal third of elytra, rather faint, touching lateral margins; proximal half of elytra devoid of golden pubescent markings. For other details see figs. 2-12 and 13-22 h.o. Length mm 8.55- 8.75, pyg. incl. Yercaud, Sheveroy Hills (Madras, South East India).....*riesei* n. sp.

28 (27) Habitus figs. 10-12, Ermisch, 1968: 290. Golden pubescent pattern on pronotum and elytra completely different. Ground colour of elytra reddish-brown without oblique humeral black stripes. Distal part of elytral suture devoid of golden pubescent margins, with dark pubescence only.

29 (32) pygidium slender, from 0.30 to 0.38 times long as elytra, from 1.6 to 2.0 times long as large proximally.

30 (31) Habitus fig. 10, ERMISCH, 1968: 290. Golden pattern on pronotum leaving a lilyiform, anteriorly trilobed area of dark pubescence; scutellum with dense white pubescence; on elytra a thin "Y"-shaped golden pubescent pattern along suture, diverging below scutellum and not reaching shoulders; at the lower arm of the "Y", at elytral half, a narrow "W"-shaped band touching both outer margins, continuing along suture to form a roughly double "M"-shaped thin band at distal fourth, touching margins as well. Pygidium 0.30 times long as elytra and 1.6 times long as large proximally; its proximal half with black pubescence, distal half golden. Length mm 9.00-11.50, pyg. incl. Fukien (today's Fujian), China.....*kuatunensis* Ermisch, 1968.

31 (30) Habitus fig. 12, Ermisch, 1968: 290. Golden pattern on pronotum leaving three separate areas of dark pubescence, the central one oval, the lateral ones subcircular; scutellum with dense dark-grey pubescence; on elytral proximal half a curious golden pubescent pattern starting as a "W"-shaped thin band touching margins, continuing along suture and then dividing to form a heart-shaped loop, black inside, touching neither scutellum nor shoulders; a broader "W"-shaped band, touching margins, not connected along suture to medial one, placed at elytral distal third. Pygidium 0.38 times long as elytra and twice long as large proximally; it is covered by dark pubescence except a golden bilateral area. Length mm 11.00, pyg. incl. Fukien (China)
.....*rufobrunneipennis* Ermisch, 1968.

32 (29) Pygidium stout, short, 0.23 times long as elytra and 1.25 times long as large proximally. Habitus fig. 11, ERMISCH, 1968: 290. Golden pubescent pattern on pronotum leaving a large, distally trilobate black area with two small golden spots at its medial proximal side; on elytra a "W"-shaped narrow band (touching outer margins) at distal third, continued narrowly along suture where another "W"-shaped band (touching margins as well), at half of elytra, diverges to form a heart-shaped loop surrounding scutellum and touching proximal and humeral margins,

with two elongately oval and oblique spots of dark pubescence. Proximal half of pygidium with golden pubescence, distal half with dark pubescence. Length mm 8.15, pyg. incl. Fukien (China).....*curticauda* Ermisch, 1968.

33 (26) Proximal half of elytra of bright-red colour; at two thirds from proximal elytral margin a broad, transverse, rectangular band of golden pubescence touching outer margins.

34 (35) Pronotum of a bright-red colour, except for a black proximal area at center of anterior lobe; proximal third of elytra bright-red; scutellum reddish-brown. Male genitalia, habitus, see figs. 7-10, 12, Lu & Fan, 2000. Length mm 9.50, pyg. incl. Yunnan (China) *zufiterga* Lu & Fan, 2000.

35 (34) Pronotum black, covered by golden pubescence leaving a central, boat-shaped transverse black area; proximal half of elytra bright-red; scutellum black. Male genitalia, habitus, see figs. 2-6, 11, Lu & Fan, 2000. Length mm 8.70, pyg. incl. Yunnan, Hong Kong (China).....*atraterga* Lu & Fan, 2000.

36 (12) Distal fourth of elytra covered by dull-yellow pubescence. Habitus fig. B-3, Franciscolo, 1952: 339. Pubescent straw-yellow pattern on dorsum leaving three small dark spots on pronotum, two discal elongately oval and a transverse band at two thirds of elytra, dark. Length mm 7.1, pyg. incl. Astrolabe Mountains (North Eastern Papua New Guinea).... *astrolabii* Franciscolo, 1952.

REMARKS

The key is somewhat weak between couplets 28 (27) - 35 (34), i.e. for *kuatunensis*, *rufobrunneipennis*, *curticauda*, *flaviterga* and *atraterga*; I saw no specimens safely identifiable in one of these species; for *flaviterga*, in the material submitted by S. Riese (from Sheveroy Hills, Yercaud, 4500 ft, V. 98, T.R.S. Nathan) there is one female reminding Fan's species but without the support of males a safe identification is impossible (between Yunnan and Madras there are 4,500 km and it is unlikely that the same species occur in places so far from one another). ERMISCH (1968) was surprisingly concise in describing his species from Fujian; nevertheless from his habitus figures *riesei* n.sp. appears closely allied to Fujian's species. The two Fan's species are insufficiently described. We must wait for fresh males and females to become available for assessing the position of the five chinese species. *Glipidiomorpha*'s distribution is somewhat disconcerting: it is "bihemispheric" (Whitmore, 1981: 80) in the Old World, ranging from 10°W (Sierra Leone) to 145°E (Eastern New Guinea) in longitude and from 25°N (Yunnan) to 20°S (Madagascar) and 34°S (South Africa) in latitude, with large gaps from W, N and E indian subcontinent, Burmah, Indochina's lands, Malaysia, Sundaland, Philippines to Australia and pacific islands; so far no *Glipidiomorpha* came out from the large american material examined. It apparently has a more restricted and scattered distribution than that of *Glipa* Le Conte ("bihemispheric" as well but present in the Americas with several species and more insistentlly associated with rainforest in the intertropical belt).

We have no reliable information on *Glipidiomorpha*'s ethology; some notes on its phaenology and altitudinal range, with the indication of availability of males, are summarized in Table I as follows:

Table 1

SPECIES (sequence as in key)	North of Equator (months)	Maximum altitude (m)	South of Equator (months)	Maximum altitude (m)	Male known?
<i>faahraei</i> (Mäkl.)	-	-	I, IV, X, XI, XII, II, XII	?	yes
<i>rhodesiensis</i> Franc.	-	-	II? XII	?	yes
<i>septentrionalis</i> Franc.	XII	230	-	-	no
<i>dorsalis</i> Franc.	-	-	?	?	yes
<i>burgeoni</i> (Pic)	-	-	VIII, XII	1.200	yes
<i>obsoleta</i> Franc.	-	-	XII	?	yes
<i>ideodorsalis</i> Franc.	-	-	XII	?	yes
<i>intermedia</i> Franc.	-	-	XII	?	yes
<i>leucozona</i> Franc.	-	-	VI, VII	?	no
<i>reticulata</i> (Fairm.)	-	-	II, III, IV, IX, X, XI, XII	600	yes
<i>testaceicornis</i> Erm.	-	-	II	2.000	no
<i>melanozosta</i> (Fairm.)	-	-	XII	600	no
<i>riesei</i> n.sp.	V	1.400	-	-	yes
<i>kuatunensis</i> Erm.	VI, VIII	?	-	-	yes
<i>rufobrunneipennis</i> Erm.	VII	?	-	-	no
<i>curticauda</i> Erm.	IV, VI	2.300	-	-	no
<i>zufiterga</i> Lu & Fan	V	700	-	-	yes
<i>atraterga</i> Lu & Fan	IV, V, VI	700	-	-	yes
<i>astrolabii</i> Franc.	-	-	II	?	no

The shape of hind angles and of sides of pronotum (see in my papers figs. C-3, 1952: 343, F-2, K-4, 1955: 180, 50-2, 56-4, 1965: 455, 457, 18, 1994: 388) and the presence of a dorso-lateral ridge on at least metabasitarsomere appear to be constant in all known 19 species; thus these characters may be considered synapomorphic in *Glipidiomorpha*. Another peculiarity insistently noted in this genus is a strongly asymmetric 9th introflected urosternum (figs. 53-1-2-3, FRANCISCOLO, 1965: 459; 14 and 41 hoc opus); since we know males of 12 species only out of 19, this feature can not yet be considered as a valid discriminant, though undoubtedly synapomorphic as well. Moreover LU & AL. (1997, figs. 1-F and 1-L: 744,745) in their excellent work on male sclerites of north american Mordellid-genera, found 9th introflected urosternum to be quite asymmetric in north american *Glipa hilaris* (Say, 1835) and *Yakuhananomia bidentata* (Say, 1823), and so it is in the bolivian *Y. luteoguttata* (Blanchard, 1843) FRANCISCOLO 1998: 235, fig. 10; thus an asymmetric 9th urosternum (though extremely rare in Mordellidae) is not exclusive of *Glipidiomorpha*.

Regarding phaenology, original locality labels are missing of collecting dates for 10 out of 19 species, but it seems that adults of *faahraei* and *reticulata* are active for seven spring and summer months in the southern hemisphere, whereas adults of northern hemisphere species have a more limited phaenology in early spring and summer (*septentrionalis* only is an exception, taken in December) in a span of five months.

Exact altitudinal data (known for nine species out of 19) span from 230 to 2,300 m a.s.

These behavioural data, quite scarce indeed, are based upon no more than 45 specimens (in 19 species) seen so far, so that there is no room to generalizations.

Glipidiomorpha is very rare in collections examined, so that, quite obviously, its species (with the exception, perhaps, of *faahraei* and *reticulata*) must be of only occasional capture due to still unknown behaviour and habits. As a matter of fact I never collected any *Glipidiomorpha*, anywhere in the world, in a fifty years span.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the Curators of Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, who in the remote 1962 kindly submitted Fairmaire's and Pic's typical material from Madagascar and to Dr. R. Poggi, Director, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova, for his having accepted the manuscript for publication in the same review where 47 years ago *Glipidiomorpha* was described, as well for his critical review and suggestions.

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SUMMARY

Glipidiomorpha riesei n.sp. is described from South India; the genus is new to the Indian Subcontinent. Redescriptions of *G. reticulata* (Fairm.) and *G. Melanozosta* (Fairm.) upon Fairmaire's types, from Madagascar, are given; *Glipa atriventris* var. *humeralis* Pic is **syn. nov.** of *reticulata*. An updated key to all 19 known species of *Glipidiomorpha* is proposed, with comments and remarks on their distribution and phaenology.

RIASSUNTO

Uno sguardo a *Glipidiomorpha* (Coleoptera, Mordellidae).

Si descrive *Glipidiomorpha riesei* n.sp. dell'India meridionale; il genere è nuovo per il subcontinente indiano. Vengono ridefinite *G. reticulata* (Fairm.) e *G. melanozosta* (Fairm.) del Madagascar, sui tipi di Fairmaire. *Glipa atriventris* var. *humeralis* Pic risulta sinonimo di *Glipidiomorpha reticulata* (Fairm.). È proposta una chiave di determinazione per le 19 specie note di *Glipidiomorpha* con commenti e note sulla distribuzione e fenologia.